NEW-YORK MONDAY, JULY 1, 1872.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL. PROBABLE MODE OF PROCEEDING.

GENEVA, June 28, 1872. The mode of proceeding on the direct claims has not yet been ascertained, but it seems probable that the Court will consider scrintim the character of the Conus of one or all of these ships. The character of the ship being thus determined, the Arbitratora will next consider the award of date connsel of either and will probably confer freely with connsel of either and will probably confer as spend the views of these not too widely differ as amount of the indemnity, the Court may sme a gross amount between the two estimates. conflicting estimates, the Court will refer The award of damages to the assessors provided for the arbitration goes on at Geneva, it will likewise con-tinue on the San Juan, question at Berlin. Prince Ris-marck will appear distinguished international lawyers

GUETH OF JULY IN MADRID—RESIGNATION OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA—GEN. LA-TORRE NAMED AS CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF

Gen. Sickles gives a grand reception at the tunerican Legition on the 4th of July. The Spanish averament has received advices pronouncing false the ris of the hinding of fitbustering expeditions in the Island of Cuba. A decree is promulgated in the Gaceta General of Color, and appointing Gen. Ceballos to fill the place provisionally. The decree also removes Gomez

A NEW CORTES ORDERED.

A royal decree is promulgated in the Gaceta, to-tay, desciving the Cortes, ordering elections for mem ers on the 20th of August, and convoking the new Cortes on the 18co of September.

GIONING THE TREATY FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GERMAN TROOPS. PARIS, Saturday, June 29, 1872.

M. de Remosat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count von Arnim, the German Embassador, signed, to much, the treaty, which has been for some time in negotialism, providing for the evacuation of French tervitory by the German troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EFECULATIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN-CORDIAL GREYINGS FOR GRANT AND WILSON-THE LONDON TIMES EITHERLY HOSTILE TO GREELEY AND BROWN-LOSS OF THE BALTIMORE STEAMS BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP-AMERICAN TOURISTS ABROAD.

FEOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, June 12. - English papers have and in the Grant Convention another suitable opport flairs, or putling the right interpretation on a particume of them see clearly enough the character which it was ordained by renomi-r. Grant for the Presidency." The tains its old reputation for perverse on American questions in a leading article at believe that the American people really dislike a rge. The idea of a constitutional term does In its view, like an English Prime Minister, entitled to hold on till he is turned out for some positive offense; office unless he can be proved guilty of maiversation. That is the view which comes of reading Grant organs. The Times has not yet got beyond the "fareleal" idea of Mr. Greeley's nomination. His qualifications, thinks the coading journal, can scarcely be seriously discussed. The last it heard of him was that, "like Gen. Washing-, not to speak of other heroes peater home, his favor " It will be news to most Americans that Washington had a farm at Chappaqua, and spent his time qualing down trees on it. Probably The Times would have thought Wasaington's candidature also one not to be sen actor the two platforms, they are equally unworthy "is all but microscopic." An Englishman can no more indenste generalizations in foreign than in domestic polities, and The Times characteristically despises "denunctations of wrong in the abstract." It reasserts that the cry from Cincinnati for Civil Service Reform can mean little or nothing because the Like al Republicans nominated Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Greeley, "up to the eve of his selection, had treated the whole movement with contempt;" while even now he appears to think nothing need be done but "abol'sh the eligibility of a President for reflection." We supposed England had berself done something in the way of Civil Service Reform by establishing the competitive system, but it was now asks, "can a candidate for the Presidency put forward a principle which would deny him the power of recognizing the merits of all his friends ?" It is not even centent with the concession to the Free Traders in-volved in Mr Greeley's agreement to result the question cate the duties imposed upon him by the Constitution said leave his veto minsed." It is well known (in The slent to veto all bills passed by Congress, and The proper way to meet this difficulty would be to the sout to the President till it has been approved by er. On the whole, if the contest is to be between President Grant and Mr. Greeley, it believes "the sunjocity of the Union" will reflect the former, and for this profound reason, that it is better to endure the shortcomings of the President they have than to run the risk of the freaks of his rival—"better endure the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." Our nt, and practical wisdom of Gen. Grant so ident to all men as to the Philadelphia Convention It projects to draw a parallel between Mr. Greeley and Cotilethand doesns the one as little likely to be chosen

continued thereby weekly, supply a good deal of what assess current in this country for intelligent opinion on Against all that rubbish I will quote what an eminent American long resident on the Continent writes me:
-Northing," he says, "can be better than the Cincinnati phytorm, and I am rejoiced at the evident strength which Mr. Greeley's nomination is developing. Shall twiced have Civil Service Reform at last ! Give me a buit a you see any way in which I can be useful. I will utinte that all my soul and strength, for I contess that hat I have known of our Civil Service has been a prinapricance of some doubting and more discour. ut the futere of our country. Let us get that service alo the hands of honest men, and make honesty and

President as the other was to become Prime Minister. "Mr. Greeks's extravagances are so notorious, his

custor, that the chances of his being elected President

derives its notions. The speculations of one or two com-

mercial new papers, and the peevish criticisms of a

siveness so well recognized, and his vanity so

all, and the question has been already debated in

It is easy enough to see whence The Times

tapacify once more qualifications necessary in a public

Mesers. Keller, Wallis & Co., the agents of the North

German Lloyd, have sent to the London papers a statement about the late channel collision, which deserves attention in America. A telegram to the American papers represented the boats of the Baltimore as having been rough out of order that they were of no use in landing the passengers. Accounts to that effect were published re, and the Associated Press telegram was, naturally ent. The coast-guard officer at Hastings boarded the saw a spanish captain who knew how to handle his ship). He testifies that before he got to her, six of her eight boats were already lowered and filling with pas-sengers, the two others being delayed about four infantes by the fails getting foul. An English pilot on board says that the boats were ready within 25 minutes from the time the ship was struck, nine miles from in the ship's boats, the ship herself having been run ashore to escape sinking. The Company behaved with expenses and forwarding them without cost to their destination on the Continent. An explanation of this sort would not be needed for those who are familiar with the Transatlantic service of the North German Lloyd Company. Having crossed twice on their ships. I know something about them, and I know of no ships on any line better built or officered or managed, and

The rush of Americans to Europe is greater, I believe, this year than ever. The captain of one of the German teamers from New-York, which touch at Southampton on their way to Bremen, told me a curious fact the other day. I remarked that I supposed he landed all his English and American passengers at Southampton. "Not since the war," was his answer, meaning of course, the France-German war, and implying that since that war American travelers were more eager to see the conquering country than to hurry to France as formerly. London, too, gets a greater proportionate share of visitors, as day, of one American residing in London, to whom no less than fifty-six of his countrymen had presented them-selves with letters of introduction, within a single week. Another told me that he had recently applied in vain at twenty-two hotels, to engage rooms for expected friends They were all full.

America (republished I know and paid for I hope), is one mong many literary men in England whose life has een divided between literature and the civil service. Though still a young man, he has been twenty-five years in the Post-Office, in the administrative department of it. Some time since, he was asked to go to the United tates to lecture, and he has accepted, as I believe you dready know. He had previously resolved to quit the Post-Office, otherwise I suppose a long tour in America would have been out of the question. When an Englishhe theory of office here being that a man once in has a right to stay in, or to be compensated if he goes out. If he is distinguished, or a good fellow, or, as in Mr. Yates's case, both, he is likely to get a dinner also. Mr. Yates's old colleagues in the office, in company with one of his colleagues or comrades in literature, testified to their respect and liking for him in this way, and the dinner took place on Monday at Willis's rooms. Mr. Scuda-mere, chief of the permanent staff in the Post-Office, presided, and among those present were Mr. Shirley Brooks, the editor of Punch; Mr. Dicey, editor of The Observer: Mr. Parkinson, and Mr. Sala. Mr. Yates is to ecture in America on Princes of the Pen, including Dickens, whem he knew intimately, and with whom he was associated in All the Year Round, and will illustrate his lectures with sketches, and with a good deal of personal ancedote that is not in print, and will be well

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Rome correspondent of the Tagblatt of Vienna says that the Pope has signed a buil (to be kept secret for the present) abolishing the veto of the Catho-lie powers relative to the elections of Popes.

The Emperor of Austria is to visit the Court of Berlin between the 2d and 10th of September. It is a return visit for that paid by the Emperer William at Ischl, but there is little doubt that the visit has an im-portant political bearing, a fact confirming this view being that Count Andrassy will accompany the Emperor.

A man, calling himself Dr. John Hamilton, arrying on business in Oxford-st., London, was recently brought before Mr. Knox, one of the London police magistrates, charged with unlawfully pretending to be a ctor of medicine. It was proved that the defendant styled himself on his shop front, "J. Hamilton, M. D., Surgeon," and that he was not on the English Medical Register. The defense was that he was a member of the a man to style himself "Doc imply that he is registered under the Medical t, therefore, now be argued before the Court of

M. Emile Ollivier, speaking lately with a friend of affairs in France said: "The striking feature of the political situation is this: The question is no longer one of liberty, of a parliamentary system, of a ice between dynastics. At home the question is whether our civilization shall be devoured by the barba whether our civilization shall be devoured by the barba-tians of whom Lamartine and Tocqueville prophesied; alread the question is whether France is to be broken up, and to disappear like those islands which have and-dealy been swallowed up by the sea with their towns and inhabitants. At home we have the army of spotia-tion and devastation in process of organization; abroad that of invasion and dismemberment. It is of these things we ought always to be thinking, and it is of them that no one thinks. It is the madness of despair. In solitude we see things much more clearly than in growd. May God protect us, and raise up among us some great citizen, or we are lost."

A coverspandict at Trieste gives the follow-

A correspondent at Trieste gives the following details of the death of Charles Lever at that city on Jane 1: "He died quietly, and without a struggle, in his sleep, between 12 and 2 p. m. When I saw his reoning, a little before 5, he was lying, with his coat and waistcoat off, on his right side, with his head resting on his right hand. But for the perfect stillness and the grey ook upon the face, he might have been sleeping only. look upon the face, he might have been sleeping only. The heart's action simply died out. Poor fellow! It was toe death he wished for, as he greatly dreaded a long and pannial struggle. We laid his remains beside those of his wife, last evening, at a little after a. Her death broke his heart. From the time she died he recent illness dated, and he has not remained long beaind her. I never saw a man who attached to himself those who were at all intimate with him as he did. I knew him but for a short period, and I really loved him. He had an immense funeral. He left his aftairs thoroughly attached in the very money for the expenses of the intermed was found in an cuvelope, with these words. The modest sum I wish expended on my funeral."

A meeting of the lenders of the various

A meeting of the leaders of the various parties in the German Releastag, with the exception of the Center, was held on June 15, at which the following proposal to supersede the present bill relating to the its was agreed to: 1. The Government to bring in a bill prohibiting the order of Jesuits and all such or ders and congregations connected therewith. The e tablishment of new branches of such orders is giso to be forbidden, and the dissolution ordered of all those at present existing within a period of not more than six months, which, however is to be fixed by the Federal Council. 2. Members of those orders and congregations, if foreigners, to be expelled from the Empire, and if natives, to be ordered away from certain places or to be interned in places assigned for that purpose. 3. The order for the execution of this law, which will be intrusted to the highest police authorities of the country, will be issued by the Federal Council, before whom all complaints respecting the execution of the law will be laid, but such complaints shall in no way hinder the execution of the law. The Federal Council may appoint a special committee for that purpose." This proposition has since been substantially adopted by the Reichstag. tablishment of new branches of such orders is also to be

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Over 600,000 bbls, of petroleum oil changed at Titurille, Penn., on Saturday, involving nearly \$2,000,000.The new iron steamship City of San Antonio,

with Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine-works, at or, Prom., sailed from that port on Saturday. On the gof the city credit to the Portland and Rochester Railroad to count of \$459,000, was 1,617 in favor to 400 sgainst. Early yesterday morning Thomas Marshall's factors, corner of Rackins-st. and Frankfort-road, Philadelphia, stroved by fire. Lors, \$10,000; insurance, \$3,000.

was destroyed by fire. Lors, \$40,000; insurance, \$2,000.

The Cincinnati and Springfield Railway, shown at the Dayton Short Line, opens to day. Two through trains from Chyreleid and one local train from Springfield will be put on at

bec, has sent the error of the captured fishing schooner James Bliss to their homes in Boston. A fibel in this case has been entered in the Vice-Admiralty Cours and the chiest coursel engaged. ... The citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, entertained Six Thomas Dain, or Lord Mayor of London, and President of the Great Western Hallows, and Mr. Homes, the Vice-President, at a grand dinner, or Friday enough. The dinner was altended by the leading citizens and the Emilton Raimay officials. Ac.

CONCERT SALOONS.

EVIL FOR WHICH SOME ONE IS RESPONSIBLE.

A GLIMPSE AT LEGALIZED VICE IN BROADWAY DIMPSE AT LEGALIZED VICE IN BROAD TATA
AND DOWERY DENS—THE THEATER ACT
INOPERATIVE—APOLOGIES OF THE EXCISE
BOARD—SUPERINTENDENT KELSO WILLING
TO DO HIS PART—ONE NIGHT'S ARRESTS— LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CONCERT SALOONS

IN THE CITY. The concert saloons which disgrace the two eading thoroughfares of this city have long been an eyethe reputable portion of the community. Complaints have been made by the press and residents, but thus far without effect. In fact concert saloons are increasing rapidly in number. In Broadway they have doubled in number within the past two months. Some of these places have been fitted up at an expense of several thousand dollars each, and their expenses are from \$1,000 to \$1,500 weekly. In one block alone there are five of these dens of vice, radiant with gas-jets, flowers and fountains, and resonant with wind instruments. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the authorities to shift the responsibility from one to another, and as a consequence no one will acknowledge that he should be held accountable.

The last Legislature passed an act vesting in the Mayor power to license all places where plays were acted or concerts given, and it was believed that the provisions of the act were broad enough to enable the authorities to break up the concert saloons by repeated raids, especially as it was understood that the Mayor would in no instance grant a license to proprietors or It certainly was so understood by the Police Board and the Superintendent. Since the passage of the act, however, it has been discovered that the bill was modified and rendered practically worthless.

HOW THE RESPONSIBILITY IS SHIFTED. orter of THE TRIBUNE called on Superintendent Kelso a few days ago and questioned him relative to the matter. The Superintendent said that he had made a raid on the saloons, and that when the cases came up in the courts it was decided by the magistrates that the proprietors of these saloons, if they obtained regular were entitled to the privilege of keeping their saloons open and of seiling wines and liquors; and that, moreover, the dress of the waltresses was a matter that concerned only themselves. The dresses worn by them, it was held, were not more indecent than those worn by the members of the various ballet troupes who have appeared on the stage at prominent theaters. These places could be closed only in one way. If the Excise Commissioners would refuse to license them, he would take measures against them, and if necessary would visit them every night. He wished the public to know upon whom the responsibility really rested.

The reporter next called on the Excise Commis ommissioner Nachtmann and Inspector of Licenses Commissioner Nachiman and laspecter of the recom-mendation of the Cantains of our various precises. When the new Board superseded the Metropolitan Board f Excise, Superintendent of Police Jourdan was consulted, and it was agreed that every applicant for a license to sell wine, liquors, ale, or beer should have his application indexed by the Captain of the precinct in which he resided. This rule was generally carried out. Licenses had been refused to persons whom captains of police had denounced, but the Commissioners had granted es, in some instances, to persons whom police captains had refused to recommend. It was claimed that a good understanding existed between the Boards of Poice and Excise. The Excise Board was not accorded the same facilities by the Board of Police as Metropolitan Board of Excise had been, but of this the Commissioners did not complain. The two departments were now more widely separated than before, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners being also members of the Metropolitan Board of Excise. A proprietor or lessee of a concert saloon was never asked how he intended to onduct his business. It was presumed that the police would prevent all disorder.

President Smith and Superintendent Kelso deny em phatically that there is any such understanding with the police as is alleged by the Excise Commissioners. Su-perintendent Kelso says that he has questioned the police captains, and that they all declare that they have never recommended that licenses should be granted to concert saloon keepers. President Smith and the Superntendent say that they are held accountable by the publie for any evil which they are powerless to uproot, and longs. At the same time they say that if the Board of oons at once and make the reform a permanent one.

Acting under instructions from Superintendent Kelso Capt. Chneny, on Wednesday, arrested Richard S. Campbell, proprieter of the "Dew Drop Inn," No. 556 Broadway; Edward Barlow of the "Assembly Rooms," No. 636 Broadway, and Daniel Perkins of the "New Idea," The prisoners were taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, and held to bail in \$100 each. Nearly all of the concert saloons are licensed, however, and unless the Board of Excise revokes these licenses, the police are

In order that the public may judge of the extent of this evil, reporters of THE TRIBUNE have been visiting for several evenings past the various concert saloons, and have ascertained by whom they are kept, the number of women employed in each, and the character of the cus tomers who frequent these places. The more pretentions of these places are in Broadway.

Perhaps the most costly in its fittings is the "Canterbury." on the first floor of No. 632 Broadway. It is kept by Gregory & Hustes, who employ 45 girls. Colored lights, music, and Saming signs are brought into requisition to induce the simple to enter. A fountain, lighted rith gas-jets around the outer circle, plays in the vestibule. On entering the place the visitor finds on either hand a bar, with tables in the background. Conversing with customers, or flitting to and fro, are the waiter-girls, in bright-colored Jackets cut very low, and trimmed with gold and silver tinsel or bright buttons. The idea seems to be to have as many different colors and styles as possible. The girls, of course, are prostitutes. The customers comprise three classespersons from the country anxious for novelties, and confident that no one will recognize them; young spend-thrifts who are willing to throw away their own or their employers' money; and finally, sporting men, including thieves, gamblers, and rowdies. Fights are not uncommon and persons have recently been followed from this and djoining saloons, knocked down and robbed. Only a week or two ago a young Englishman was knocked down to front of the " Canterbury" and robbed of \$150 and a watch and diamond pin. In the rear of the saloon are is needless to say, for the vilest purposes.

IN BROADWAY. On the upper floors of Nos. 632 and 634 Broadway, bove the " Canterbury," is " Boulevard Hall," kept by Paul Falk. Only seven girls are employed. They dress rather more decently than their sisterhood in the saloon clow, and this may account in part for the diminished attendance. The proprietor was formerly a wealthy ewer, and has owned or leased half a dozen saloons in

brewer, and has owned or leased half a dozen saloons in as many years.

The "Assembly Rooms" on the upper floors of Nos. 636 and 638 Recadway are conducted on the load and vulgar plan. The class to be found here, both men and women, are of the roughest class. Any respectable man who has once been there, from motives of curlosity, would not be likely to repeat the visit. The proprietor is Edward Barlow. There are six girls employed in the place. On the night when it was visited by the representative of This Triburna there were about a dozen men present; three of these were "skin" gamblers, and two others were professional pickpockets and thieves. "Whe rooms are attached to the place.

The "Oriental" concert saloon is situated in the basement of No. 626 Broadway, adjoining the Olympic Theatre, and obviously aims to draw custom from the place of amusement. The doors leading into the saloon are left open, and a partial view is had of the interior brilliantly illuminated. A fountain plays at the foot of the stairs reading from the street. The door of the stairs reading from the street.

left open, and a partial view is had of the interior brillantly it minated. A fountain plays at the foot of the stairs leading from the street. The place is leased by Frederick Hughes, of the "Canturbury," and 15 girls are employed. They are dressed in the same style as those in the "Canterbury," and the classes of customers are about the same as in that place. "Wine rooms" are to be seen here also.

The "Novelty" is a new saloon opened by Francis J. Burns on the first floor of No. 616 Broadway. Twelve gtris are employed, and considerable money has been expended in fitting up the place.

The "Museum," on the first floor of No. 646 Broadway, was opened by Gallott & Valentine soon after the "Novelty" proved a good investment. There are fourteen girls employed in the place. It is neither better nor worse than the majority of the larger saloons.

The "New Idea" is a low den in the basement of No. 598 Broadway. It is kept by Daniel Perkins, and employs 10 girls.

The "Beweille" is at No. 664 Broadway is leased by the stair of the stair of the stair of the saloons.

The "Reveille" is at No. 564 Broadway, is leased by Lott Simonson, and employs six girls.

The "Dew Drop Inn," in the basement of No. 556 Broadway, is kept by Horace Campbell, who employs regirls. The reputation of the place is very bad.

"The Broadway Garden," No. 545 Broadway, was opened

more than ten years ago, and was at one time a noted resort, the music being of the choicest kind, and the fittings claborate and tasteful. The Metropolitan Excise law destroyed this and kindred establishments, and although revived several years ago, it has never regained its old-time popularity. It is now the resort principally of German mechanics. The police say that it differs little from an ordinary beer saloon. Nevertheless it camboys 12 of 15 women, nearly all German prostitutes. Here, too, are 'wine rooms.' The saloon is conducted by Gettfried Schmelzhen.

The "Alexis" concert saloon, in the basement of No. 638 Broadway, is conducted by B. F. Heath, who employee from 12 to 15 ciris. The saloon requires the constant supervision of the police.

In the basement of the Southern Hotel, at Broadway and Annity-st., is the "Matinée Garden" saloon. This is one of the lowest saloons in the city. It is conducted by Robert Munctet. Outside of a Water-st, dance-house it would be impossible to find a more shameless set of courtesans than the 12 women employed in this saloon. A flaming row of lights advertise the entrance to this den.

The "Branch," in the basement on the south-east.

den.

The "Branch," in the basement on the south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth-st., is one of the oldest places of the kind in the city. It is kept by Henry Winters, and employs six girls. The "wine-room" is seen here also

here also.

The "Arion," No. 720 Broadway, comprises a cigar
store and a saloon in the rear, fitted up at considerable
expense and with some taste. It is comparatively new,
and is kept by Martin Campbell, who employs ten girls.
There are "wine-rooms" here.

IN CHATHAM ST. AND THE BOWERY. The concert saloons in Chatham-st, and the Bowery are of the lowest class. They are frequented by thieves and

of the lowest class. They are frequented by thieves and rowdies. Many of the rows so frequent in this section of the city begin in these places.

The saloon in the basement of No. 152 Chatham-st, is kept by Martin Stehnke, who employs 4 girls.

The basement of No. 1 Mott-st., at Chatham-st., known as "Constitution Hail," is kept by John D. Gaedeke. Eight girls are employed.

The "Oriental Garden," No 190 Chatham-st, has six girls, and is kept by John Christenson.

"Delmonico Music Hail," in the basement of No. 192 Chatham-st, has four garls, and is kept by Helena Uimas.

Tuese are in the Sixth Ward, and Capt. Kennedy has the used to allow any saloon with "wine rooms" to be Kept open in his precinct.
No. 107 Chatham-st. is kept by John Clark, and has

No. 107 Chatham-st. is kept by John Chark, and has three griss.

"Bismarck Hall." in the basement on the north-east corner of Pearl and Chatham-sts., is kept by Fritz Outman, and has 10 griss.

"McCleilan Hall," in the basement of No. 113 Chatham-st., is kept by Peter Schmidt, and has four griss.

The basement saloon, No. 135 Chatham-st., is kept by Etnst Dosen, and employs four girls.

"Shoe-Fry Hall," No. MI Chatham-st., is kept by John Dosen, and the property of the period of the peri

"Shoe-Fry Hail," No. 141 Chatham-st., is kept by John Brause, and has three girls.

"Lureka Hail." in the bisement of No. 157 Chatham-st., is kept by Henry Schwartz, nod has two girls.

The basement saloon, No. 151 Chatham-st., is kept by Wm. Ratz, and has four girls.

The "Morning Star" saloon, No. 157 Chatham-st., is kept by Caarles Whson, and has five girls.

The "Volks Garten," No. 165 Chatham-st., is kept by Andrew Peterson, and has four girls.

The "Frankin" saloon is in the basement of No. 151 Chatham-st., and is kept by Chas. Gerlach. Six girls are employed.

The basement saloon, No. 15 Bowery, is kept by Wm. (Isham, and has five girls. No. 23 Bowery is kept by Henry Schafenberg, and has

re guls.

The basement saleon No. 33 Bowery is kept by Wm. mier, and has four girls.

The basement No. 571 Bowery is kept by Henry Wencesin, and has five girls.

nd employs three girs.
The second floor of No. 145 Bowery is kept by Henry uniter, and has eight girs. No. 22 Bayard-st., is kept by Frederick Bayard, and has three girls.

THE INDIANS.

THE KIOWAS ON A MARAUDING EXPEDITION-REPORTED MURDER OF GEN. M'KENZIE-MURDERS AND ROBBERIES IN TEXAS.

Washington, June 29 .- Official reports to the Indian Bureau from the Indian country represent that the Kiowa Indians are reported to have left their reservation and gone to Texas on a marauding expedition, but that they will be forced to return without the interference of the military. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, who are on the reservations adjoining the Kiowas, are afraid that if the Kiowas are permitted to continue their contemplated expedition, not only will they be severely punished by the United States troops, but that, in the driving of the Kinwas back to their reservation, their own tribes may be made to innocently suffer. With this view they have remonstrated with the suffer. With this view they have remonstrated with the Kiowas, and threatened that unless the latter abandon their trip into Texas they (the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes) will combine and declare war against the Kiowas, and force them to observe their treaty stipulations. It is the belief of the Indian Agent who wrote to the Bureau here that these threats will be successful, and that the few Kiowas now in Texas will immediately retreat to their reservation. This action on the part of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes creates much surprise at the Indian Bureau, but is regarded as a very hopeful sign as to the intention of the warlike tribes to observe their treatles.

The Civilian (Galveston, Texas) publishes a letter, dated Fredericksburg, Texas, June 19, stating that Gen. McKenzie, Lieut. Smith, and eight men, were surprised by 69 Iadians and kided, between Fort Belknap and Jacksboro'. Out of 13 in McKenzie's party only three escaped. This report is not believed at the War Department, as no official infimation of such a disaster has been received, authous telegraphic communication is still open with Gen. Augur.

The Denver Tribune of a late date says editorially that various correspondents of that paper in Southern Colorado and New-Mexico state that extensive and combined depredations are seriously apprehended in the sparsely settled parts of them.

rado and New-Mexico state that extensive and combined depredations are seriously apprehended in the sparsely settled parts of those Territories. The Kiowas, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanehes, Navajoes, and Apaches have held frequent councils during the past Whiter, at which it was endeavored to dissipate all tribal prejudices and effect a combination for a general Indian war. Recent murders and robberies in New-Mexico, Arizona, Texas and other places are referred to as evidence of the intentions of the Indians, but whether a complete combination has been effected is not known. The Tribune further states that a letter from a prominent United States officials, dated Fort Sill, June 12, says the warriors of the Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes are organizing ostensibly for an attack on the Utes of Culorado; but the writer thinks that a raid on the frontier is really their object, and he says the Government authorities are doing all they can to break up the movement.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. . A fire, Friday, at Ford River, Mich., destroyed imber mill owned by the Forl River Lumber Company. Loss,

.One of the buildings of M. J. M. Gordon's cal laboratory, at Chrismati, was bursed on Saturday. Long.

... A son of Mr. Charles West of Port Jervis, N. Y.Mrs. Stephen Hunter of Norwich, Ct., committed suicide by drawning resterday morning, shile suffering from

An emery wheel in the Anderson sash balance

The dwelling-house of Mr. Quarterburn, near Pine Haff, Ark., was burned Friday night. Mr. Quarterburn and his daughter were burned to death. Miss Lucy Smith of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Miss

A Mrs. Campbell, at Chicago, was fatally turday by tasting a decoction of red as a medicine for her sick da ... A boiler in the Lafayette Iron Works, at Titus-ville, Fenn., exploded on Satarday morning, injuring three men-one severely-and badly shattering the building. It was caused by a lack of

.... A negro named Albert Williams was arrested Louis, Friday, for committing an onirage on a young white Meliusa Loriez. The affair caused great excitement among

Seven loaded oil-cars caught fire from a pass-ing chine on faturitar morning, near Paluyra, N. Y., and were entirely consumed. Both tracks of the railroad for some distance were destroyed. While the workmen on the bridge at St.

... N. Mullandore, a dramatic reporter, was shot through the body, in the street in San Francisco, Saturday night, by H. R. McLasslin in an afray about family matters. The wounded mrn is supposed to be dying, and McLasslin has been arrested.

The convicts in the Auburn, N. Y., State Prison quietly to work last Naturiay, except about 150 of them, who are contact to their celts. De Kay, the ringlesler, disavows all intention state a reveal, and says be was insubordinate because Keeper Bacon dhim out to punish him for languing at the chaplain's prayer, and o disturbance weak have occurred about the bad meak had it out.

been for this keeper.

Fred. K. Lincoln, a brakeman on the New-Lendon Northern Railroad, received fatal injuries in Norwich; (1., on Saintriay, by being stroch by a bridge. Fredrick Schufelt of Monard Canada, a brakeman on the sains road, was riding on a platform car near Montville, on Saturday, when an iron rail which was on the car struck a received to the car struck as the care the care through a beauty board.

repolitan Theater in Washington, Saturday sight, Charley Rivaw, a sujo player, shot a song and dance man named Kregau. It was superiord the maket which Troven discharged at Keegau contained only switer, but the ramed had been careleasly left in the barrel, and entered eegan's head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The two men were inti-ate fremis, and the shooting was purely accidental. A fire occurred about 7 o'clock last evening in

the pork and prevision establishment of Jacob Boid Nos. 139 and 140 Michigan est. and Nos. 22 and 38 West Market est. Buffalo, completely destroying the entire concern, a four-story brick building on Michigan et. and a three-story brick building on West Market et. Loss about \$475,000, partity insured. One policy for \$25,000 is said to have expired at hour yesterday. One hundred and \$77 logs in

THE REFORM CAMPAIGN.

NORTH CAROLINA.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN - STRONG GREELEY STATE BY 21,000 MAJORITT.

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCH. Wilson, June 29.—Gov. Vance addressed a arge and enthusiastic assembly here to-day. A great part of his speech was devoted to national affairs. He took strong ground for Greeley, as the best means of securing real peace. He said that the South, by supporting a life-long opponent of this section and its policy, would convince the North of their earnest desire to forget the bitterness of the past, and as the Northern Republicans, by offering as Greeley and Brown on so liberal a platform as that adopted at Cincinnati, had convinced the South that a large body of our fermer enemies were desirons of shaking hands with us. He said that for these reasons the South would support Greeley cheerfully, notwithstanding the many objections to him, in the hope of inaugurating an era of better feeling in the land, and of starting to return the Government to a constitutional administration. He thoped there would be unanimity at Baltimore, and was sure North Carolina would give Greeley and Brown a large majority, if inder-ed there by the Democrats, and illustrated his position by a humorous story of an old preacher into whose hymn book some bad boy had pasted the old

Old Grimes is dead; That good old man, We ne'er shall see him more.

On opening his book one day before a sermon his eyes fell on this hymn. He read the first verse and stopped with surprise. He wiped his spees and real it again, and said, "Brothren, I have been singing out of this book for 40 years; I have never recognized this as a hymn before, but it's here, and I ain't agwine to go ack on my book now, so please raise the tune, and we'll siffy it through if it kills us." "Now," said the Governor, "we have been sluging Democratic hymns for 40 years down here, and we have never recognized Greeley uts him in our hymn-book we'll sing him through if it The Governor spoke over two hours, to the great delight of the audience, and was followed by Fenator Ransom for an hour in the same style. They both claim North

Carolina for the Democracy by 21,000 majority. EFFORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO CARRY

THE ELECTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The Grant party are great resources of the Administration to the campaign in North Carolina. Everything is subor-inated to that object, and every device which it is supposed can in any way assist to secure the desired end, is resorted to. As that is the State in which the election takes place first, it is deemed of the highest importance to carry it in the interest of the Grant party. It is believed that the moral effect in very great. Money is used with a havesh hand. It is reported, on undoubted authority, that within a few days past a prominent supporter of Grant, supposed to be be used in the canvass; and that he obtained \$25,000, and boasted of it in this city. During the remaining month, before the election, speakers and money without limit will be sent to the State, to carry it for the Grant party.

ENCOURAGING NEWS—THE CINCINNATI MOVE-MENT TAKING ROOT AMONG THE WHITE REPUBLICANS — WILES OF THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

OM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.-I fell into the ands of the Philistines on first arriving at Raleigh. The hotel at which I stopped appeared to be the officeholders' headquarters. I was speedily made acquainted with an Assessor, a Collector, a Marshal, a District-Attorney, and no end of deputies and State officials of high and low degree, and the conversation turning at once to politics I was speedily assured on all hands that there were no Liberal Republicans in North Carolina The Collector said he was positive there were not 15 Republicans in the whole State who would vote for Greeley. The District-Attorney thought 15 too high an estimate. travels. Others echoed the opinion of the Collector. The Postmaster was not present, so testimony was incomplete, but if he had been at hand I dare say he would have chimed in with the rest. A young man with a ferceious pair of black mustaches and a slouch hat, who appeared to be a sort of deputy assistant district afterney, declared with many vigorous gestures that Grant would carry the State by 10,000 majority; that the August election would go largely for the Administration; that nobody was for Greeley except the Democrats, and that about one-third of Columbus Chairman, and E. B. Eshleman of Wooster of them would not vote for him. I learned shortly after Secretary. The Committee will hold a meeting in this that this very demonstrative and confident young gentlemen was a recent convert to Radicalism, and that in the same speech in which he announced his con-version he informed his audience that he desired a certain office. An hour's talk with those official dignitaries made it evident that the members of the North Carolina detachment of the noble army of office-holders were loyal to the core. They had a perfect faith in the triumph turned to seekin other quarters more valuable informa-

Soon afterward I encountered a former acquaintance who had just arrived from his home in one of the moun tain counties west of the Blue Ridge, a Judge of a State Court, who was evidently well-disposed toward the Liberal movement, without having the courage to face the wrath of his party by declaring himself on its side. He

"Our people up in the mountains have a warm feeling toward Mr. Greeley. He has done a great deal for uswe know it, and we all like him. We would be glad to vote for him, but we don't dare to. We are afraid the Democrats have captured him, and would control his Administration. If we were convinced that this would not be the case, and that he would carry out the princi-ples he has always had and which we admire and follow, nd not the ideas of the Democrats, we would vote for him with the greatest pleasure,"

"What do you mean by the ideas of the Democrats!" I asked. "They have abandoned all the old principles that you and I have been fighting, and have come up on to the higher ground of Liberalism and Reform. How uld Greeley take up what the Democrats themselves have thrown away as worn out and valueless i"

We can't believe in their sudden conversion," replied the Judge; "they have been so bitter and fanatical, and have hated and abused us so, and threatened us with revenge if they got the power to such an extent that we distrust and fear them. It would be disastrons to us to have them get control of the National Government."

At the close of the conversation the Judge said, as if anxious to impress me fully with the good feeling entertained by the Republicans in the mountain districts toward Mr. Greeley: "We would do almost anything in the world for Greeley, but I am afraid we can't vote for

him this time."

The mountain counties of North Carolina, as I have

explained in former letters, form the only portion of the State where there can be found a large white element that is Republican from honest conviction. In the rest of the State the Republican party, with here and there an individual exception, is made up of negroes and white office-holders and office-seekers. In the mountains therefore, alone, can the Liberal Republican movement be expected to have any important following. I was satisfied from the Judge's talk that the honest moun-taineers who begun the campaign with a strong desire to vote for Greeley if they dared, will find a way to do it pefore election day comes round. From information of tained since from other sources, I have no doubt that a large number of them have already resolved to cut loose from the Grant party and join the Liberal movement It has been hard and distasteful for them to act politically so long with the rings of thieves, swindlers, and corruptionists who have plundered the State's Treasury, dishonored her credit, and heaped upon her a load of fraudulent debt that has forced her into temporary repudiation; and they have only kept company with these scoundrels because they loved the National Republican party, and could not join the Bourbon Democracy. Now that there is a new party more truly Republican than the old, which they can join without any sacrifice of principle. I believe they will be found in the end fighting inder its standards.

I did not expect to find a single Liberal Republican in Raleigh. It is the center of office-holding cliques and rings, State and National, and honesty and independence are not apt to thrive well in such an atmosphere. I was glad i

to find to-day, that I was mistaken, and that even here the Liberal movement has get a footbold. I was sitting in bored attempts of the Government attorneys to make a case of political persecution and violation of the Enforce ment act out of a petty brawl that occurred at a country tale, without even the tangible results of a black eye a bloody nose. The room was a hall used ordinarity for theatrical purposes. The Judge, scated upon the stage in an arm-chair, at a small round table, looked like the beavy father" in a comedy, about to commence a soil the lawyers below had the appearance of a demoralizings were dull, although a good deal fareleal, and introduced himself as a Literal Republicas, said he had been at Cinclusati, and invited me to his office seross the street, where he gave me an encouraging ac count of Liberalism in North Carolina. He was in cot respondence, he said, with Republicans in various nties, and he was assured by them that the Ciucit nati ticket would have a Republican following in the State strong enough to make itself felt at the election. A demonstration would be made after the Baltimore Convention that would show that the Liberals were more numerous than the Administration men dreame of. He did not believe it would be possible to make be done in that direction. Several intelligent colore men had already assured him of their intention to vot a better friend to their race than Grant. They wanted a supply of documents to circulate among their people. "The blacks are thoroughly organized and controlled by the party leaders," my friend continued, "and they are in such a state of discipling that few of them dare vote otherwise than ther are told to. Intimidation and sometimes personal violence are used to make them obey orders. A negre knows that if the members of his Lea are militreal him for not voting the Radical ticket, he can get no redress. The Ku-Klux law and the Enforcement law only work one way; they punish only the white Ku-Klux. I wish for their sake, pour fellows, that the blacks had sense enough to divide between the two parties. It is then only chance for the future. As long as they all bands together into a negro party the whites will be hostile to them. Now and then I find one who begins to appreciate this."

Speaking of the State canvass now in progress, our and controlled by the party leaders,"

clast this."

Spasking of the State canvass now in progress, our friend said that the Liberal Republicans ought to all the election of Judge Merrimon, the Conservative can didate. The Administration was putting forth every effort, through its officials, to redect Gov. Califwell, and, if he should be successful it would be proclaimed as a Grant triumph, and would have conviderable moral effect upon the Presidential convinss. If the State should go Republican in August, however, he was confliciant that it could still be carried for Greeiey in November; but he was anxious to see Merrimon elected, not only for the inflaence it would have here and in other States, but as a triumph over the corrupt politicians that had discraced

lars of expense to defend themselves before a Gause States Court would have seriously injured them. But spite of the labors of office-holders, in spite of the Cribinegro vote, and in spite of all the influence of the Aministration and the power of large sums of money set here from New-York, there is good reason to hope for Conservative victory in North Carolina in August, as an overwhelming tramph for Greeley and Brown November.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO. THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG! COLUMBUS, June 30 .- The Democracic State Central Committee which was elected by the Cleveland Convention has organized by making John G. Thompson city after the Baltimore Convention, and elect an Execu epublican Executive Committee already appointed

tive Committee, which, in conjunction with the Liberal will conduct the Ohio campaign against the Grant force The Ohio delegates held a meeting at Cleveland, and in structed John G. Thompson to secure them quarters in Baltimore. He has already accomplished it with the proprietor of Barnum's Hotel, and the delegation will of their patren that was beautiful to contemplate, and I did not care to disturb them in the coloryment of it, but halled with joy and delight all over the State. The Democrats and Liberals are everywhere jubilant, and success in October and November is already confidently

PENNSYLVANIA.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS-WHY THE PEOPLE WILL VOTE FOR MR. GREELEY. Washington, June 30 .- The Sunday Herold

states that a gentleman who returned to this city, last week, from Pennsylvania, brings an encouraging report of Mr. Greeley's prospects in that State. While at Duncannon, a lively manufacturing town, he took occasion to ascertain the sentiment of the operatives there and found them enthusiastically for Greeley. Four years ago they were for Grant to a man. The principal reason assigned by them for this change of sentiment was Grant's neglect of his official duties. "If we stay away from our work for a day," said they, "our wages are stopped, but Grant stays away from Washington for weeks and mouths and draws his salary all the same. We want to put a man there who will attend to business.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

NEW-ORLEANS, Jone 29 .- The Picaguae of -morrow will have a long editorial orging the tion of William Cullen Bryant for President by the Baltimore Convention. It says that with all who have deplored with Cart Schurz, ex-Gov. Cox, David A. Wells. Col. S. Green of The Boston Post, Manton Marble of The Col. S. Green of The Boson Post, Manton Marion of The New-York World, Horace White of The Chicago Tribune, John Porsythe of The Mobile Register, and B. Gratz Brown himself, the great opportunity that was lost at Cincinnatt, and who have been auxious to reclify the singular and grotesque unfitness of Horace Greeley's nomination, the designation of Wm. Culien Bryant in the place of Mr. Greeley, on the National Reform ticket for the Presidency, would be halled with enthusiastic Joy, as the thing which they have sought with narrowing solicitude, and grieved palmost to the point of despair not to have found.

SPEECH OF THE HON. GUSTAV KOERNER AT SPRINGFIELD.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN - WHY GRANT SHOULD NOT BE SUPPORTED. MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE

Two Conventions: I can say in all sincerity that I have not sought the honor which you have been so kind and generous as to bestow upon me. Lyman Trambuli was my choice for Governor, and I used every earnest, persevering effort for him to take that position. It has turned out otherwise. I have to return you my thanks for the favor that you have bestowed upon me, and I shall try to be worthy of the confidence that you have placed in me. While I am hopeful, and while I think pinced in me. While I am hopeful, and while I think we are bound to succeed, at the same time I am well aware of the struggle which we will all have to undergo. Gentlemen, it will be no child's play. My opponent you all know. He is a man of generous, honest, and noble character. He is well acquainted all over the State. He is now considered, perhaps, the best popular orstor in the United States. I had hoped that there would be another champion to relieve me in this contest—another distinguished son of Illinois, who, rumor told us, was ready and willing to do fight on our side. He would have been his full match. But I regret to say that we have been disappointed; that all those rumors were unjust to him and untrue, and instead of seeing him advocating our cause he will be one of our most powerful opponents, in connection with Gov. Oglesby. I cannot promise you that I can beat these two among the champions upon every stump in the State. Although it may appear strange to you, I have not been a politician. Politics